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VOL. V NO. 112

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1980 JEDDAH SAFAR 26, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Fahd in interview:

'Our excellent ties exploited by Sadat'

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd categorically denied Sunday that Saudi Arabia had prior knowledge of President Anwar Sadat's historical trip to Jerusalem.

In an interview published in the Lebanese newspaper *Al Safir*, the Crown Prince said people might think the Kingdom had knowledge of the move because of the excellent relations that prevailed between Egypt and Saudi Arabia at that time. Sadat actually visited Saudi Arabia before the trip, on his way back from a visit to Iran.

He spent two days in Saudi Arabia where he had extensive discussions on likely developments in the area.

"During that trip, Sadat was advised that the best course for peace would be to obtain a consensus from countries concerned with Security Council Resolution 242."

"Saudi Arabia was not involved in that resolution," Prince Fahd said.

Sadat also was advised to let the Palestinians themselves decide on actions in their own best interests.

Debate between the two nations centered on procedural matters regarding Arab attendance of the Geneva Conference, whether they should form one panel or go there in four separate delegations.

Prince Fahd said: "Our discussions stopped there, and President Sadat did not make any reference whatsoever to his visit to Jerusalem."

The Prince added that Sadat exploited the excellent relations between the countries to create the impression that we blessed his visit and subsequent episodes of his "doomed initiative" (a reference to Camp David).

He said President Sadat had strongly asserted he would not make concessions and accept anything less than a return to the 1967 boundaries. He said this in front of then Foreign Minister of Egypt Muhammad Ibrahim Kamel, the Saudi foreign minister, Riyadh Governor Prince Salman and other Saudi officials who were in Egypt.

"I personally asked President Sadat about the truth or talk in the Arab press and among Arab leaders at that time about his intention to conclude separate peace treaty with Israel. The President vehemently rejected such stories, saying that nothing of the sort would ever happen."

"If Egypt had the intention to do so, the deal could have been concluded long ago, even at the time of Gamal Abdul Nasser," Sadat was quoted as saying.

Sadat revealed to the Prince that U.S. Undersecretary of State Alfred Atherton was trying to arrange a meeting somewhere in Sinai between the foreign ministers of Egypt, Israel and the United States. He told Prince Fahd, "We categorically rejected the idea, lest people would interpret it as evidence that we are pursuing a separate peace with Israel."

Israel appoints envoy to Egypt

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (R) — Israel Sunday appointed Eliyahu Ben Elissar as its first ambassador to Egypt.

He will take up his post on Feb. 26 under the peace treaty between the two countries.

Ben Elissar, 47, the director-general of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's bureau, said he was moved and excited at being the first Israeli ambassador to an Arab country.

He said his main task would be to convert "the peace from one between two governments and officials so that it becomes a peace in the hearts of the two nations and two peoples."

He said he was sure it would not be an easy task.

Ben Elissar, who attended the cabinet meeting which appointed him ambassador, said he was sure he would have "interesting and constructive talks" with the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali.

The new envoy said he would start learning Arabic Monday.

Earlier Sunday an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman in Cairo said the arrival there of an Israeli delegation to choose a site for the new Israeli embassy had been postponed from Sunday until Monday.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman here also said the delegation would leave Monday but stated this was according to schedule.

After this, Prince Fahd went to Jordan, Syria and Iraq to reassure King Hussein, President Assad, President Bakr and PLO Chairman Arafat about Egypt's intentions.

Prince Fahd said no one had dreamed of a trip to Israel until Sadat's famous speech before the People's Assembly when, in presence of PLO Chairman Arafat, he announced that he was going to Jerusalem.

"We interpreted this as exaggeration or just a maneuver to embarrass the enemy. After this, the Egyptian president paid a visit to Damascus where he told newsmen that President Assad objected to the Jerusalem trip," the prince said.

On the morning of President Sadat's journey, Saudi Arabia sent a message to President Sadat, trying to dissuade him, from the "illogical and unreasonable act."

"But he ignored the message completely," the prince said. In the evening, the Kingdom had to state its position clearly to dispel any doubt that it had prior knowledge of the adventure.

Prince Fahd wishes President Sadat had continued the Arab position he enunciated in (Continued on Page 2)

U.N. Council adjourned for third time

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — Security Council members planned another closed-door session Sunday night at 2300 GMT on the Iranian crisis after two deferrals of their expected vote on a sanctions resolution tabled by the United States.

Donald McHenry, the chief American delegate, told reporters he agreed to the delay after Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim received new information from the Iranian authorities.

But he was more than 99 per cent certain there was no change in the situation concerning the American hostages seized 10 weeks ago in Tehran when the U.S. embassy was stormed by students.

In a bid to obtain their release, the U.S. has proposed that the Security Council order sweeping economic, financial and diplomatic sanctions against Iran.

McHenry said the U.S. had the required votes for adoption of these measures, in the absence of a veto. But he could not say how one permanent member — the Soviet Union — would vote.

The Russians, who have the right of veto, have said they would not permit the application of sanctions against Iran.

The information which caused the council to cancel a planned public meeting Saturday night after almost three hours of private discussions was relayed to Waldheim by Mansur Farhang, the Iranian delegate.

U.S. aide flies to Europe to discuss Afghanistan, Iran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher left Sunday on a European tour to discuss Iran and Afghanistan.

State Department spokesman said President Jimmy Carter had told Christopher to consult European allies from Monday until Wednesday on "the situation in southwest Asia."

They said Christopher, who flew first to London would hold a series of meetings with officials in London, Bonn, Rome and Paris.

He will also attend a meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels.

Details of Christopher's itinerary were not immediately available and officials had no further comment on the subjects he was to discuss in Europe.

It has also been reported that the massive Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was decided at a secret meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee Dec. 19, a week after the North Atlantic Alliance approved deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe Sunday.

The *Observer* newspaper's foreign editor, Andrew Wilson, said in a front-page report that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev opposed the plan, but was overwhelmingly defeated by "an inner circle of hardline Politburo members and military representatives."

Wilson, quoting an unidentified "exclusive Soviet source," said the seriously ailing Brezhnev was "obliged either to accept (intervention in Afghanistan) or resign."

The paper said Brezhnev argued that the move would destroy detente and "the



Crown Prince Fahd

Naif briefs journalists on renegades

By Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 13 — Interior Minister Prince Naif said Sunday that the men who attacked the Holy Mosque in Mecca did not belong to a rigidly-structured group.

But the men did hold secret meetings that were known to security authorities, he said.

Speaking at a press conference on the mosque attack, Prince Naif said that the meeting that led to the attack was held two weeks before the Nov. 20 seizure.

The group also distributed leaflets last summer which were traced to Al-Talia printing press in Kuwait, he said. Kuwaiti authorities were informed, the Prince said.

More leaflets were circulated and by last August he said, they had become more outrageous and indicated clear deviation from moral and religious principles.

Asked if the absence of security precautions had made the attack easier and whether persons in positions of authority had been prosecuted, Prince Naif said security authorities were on the alert at all times.

"The sudden occupation of the Holy Mosque came as a surprise because of the sanctity of the place," he said. "And it was proved to us later that they had decided to attack only a few days before the event and only a few of them knew about the decision. Two days before they attacked they told their followers to attend the mosque and declare their allegiance to the Mahdi. They attacked during the dawn prayers. There were no armed guards then nor are there any now."

"So it was not something organized and premeditated, but a decision taken on the spur of the moment."

Prince Naif said that the resignation of Mecca Governor Prince Fawaz had nothing to do with the event but was submitted on health grounds and that Prince Fawaz had decided to resign long before that.

Meanwhile security authorities are not taking any exceptional security measures, the Prince said. Some precautions were decided (Continued on back page)

Saud meets Carrington; talks cover Afghanistan

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — Foreign Affairs Minister Saud Al-Faisal had a working luncheon Sunday with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. Their talks dealt with the latest events on the world scene and bilateral relations.

The lunch was attended by Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri, deputy foreign affairs minister for political affairs.

Carrington arrived here earlier in the day from Muscat on the third leg of a tour of a number of Asian and Middle East countries.

Saudi Arabia is the third stop in his Middle East and Asia tour to discuss the consequences of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. He began the tour in Turkey.

Before leaving Muscat Lord Carrington told a news conference that Oman had asked for military assistance against possible Soviet military action following the intervention in Afghanistan.

He did not elaborate, but said that a Soviet military operation outside Afghanistan appeared unlikely, although subversive activities were possible.

He said the Omani leaders had also discussed with him the threats posed by the Soviets in neighboring South Yemen, which like Afghanistan, has a friendship treaty with Moscow.

The foreign secretary told reporters that the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan after planning the coup which overthrew President Hafizullah Amin.

"By means of subversion, the Soviet Union had engineered a coup and installed a new government in Kabul. Then they were asked in large numbers," he said.

In Kuala Lumpur, meanwhile a member of Saudi Arabia's advisory council Sunday called on Muslim countries to cut diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and impose economic sanctions as punishment for Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Ahmad Muhammad Jamal of King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah was speaking at the four-day Islamic Dawah conference for southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Jamal said Muslim diplomats should also launch a concerted political boycott by not attending any functions at Soviet embassies and missions.

The Saudi delegate expressed regret that Islamic countries had so far made only verbal protests against the Soviet military action in Afghanistan. He said they should give material aid to the Afghans fighting against Soviet troops occupying their country.

Verbal condemnations were not effective enough in dealing with the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, he said.

Another Saudi delegate, Professor Mujahid Sawaf, caused a stir when he asked the conference organizing committee why representatives of Muslim liberation movements in the Philippines, Thailand and other countries in the region were not invited to the conference.

FIGHTING BLOCKS HIGHWAY: Map locates Doshi and Khenjan, on the Salang Highway, double line. Afghan sources reported that the highway was blocked recently by fighting near bridges at those two sites.

resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. U.N. officials said they now expected the vote Monday afternoon.

Since the emergency session opened Thursday delegates from a total of 57 nations have spoken. Western and most nonaligned countries have sharply criticized the Soviet intervention, while East Europe and Asian allies of the Soviet Union have defended it.

In Saturday's debate the United States accused the Soviet Union of hypocrisy and threatened to boycott the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

Egypt's deputy chief delegate, ambassador Nabil A. Elaraby said, "The Soviet Military intervention is a flagrant violation of the charter and of the principles of international law, and an attempt to alter the Muslim



DEPARTURE: King Hussein of Jordan left Saudi Arabia Sunday morning following a one-day visit for talks with King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd on bilateral relations and Arab and international developments. King Hussein is on a tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman.

Continues Arab tour

Hussein leaves Riyadh after talks with King

BAHRAIN, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — King Hussein of Jordan, who is touring the Gulf Arab states, arrived in Bahrain Sunday for talks on bilateral matters and the Afghan situation, the official United Arab Emirates News Agency reported.

The King was met at the airport by Bahrain Ruler Sheikh Issa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifah, Crown Prince Hamad Bin Issa Al-Khalifah and members of the foreign diplomatic corps, the agency said.

Hussein, is leading a high-level delegation, from Kuwait after a three-hour visit for talks with Kuwait Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah. He earlier spent 24 hours in Saudi Arabia, where he discussed the Afghan developments with King Khaled.

Qatar and Oman are next on Hussein's itinerary.

Hussein was seen off at Riyadh airport by King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd, Second

Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan, Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman, Saudi Ambassador to Jordan Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Sultan, Riyadh Mayor Sheikh Abdullah Al-Naim and other senior officials and high-ranking officers.

The talks with King Khaled were attended on the Saudi side by Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Abdullah, Prince Sultan, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, the King's Adviser Dr. Rashad Pharaon, and the Saudi ambassador to Jordan.

The Jordanian side included Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the chief of the Royal Office Ahmad Lozi, the head of the Royal Court Amer Khammash, and Chief-of-Staff Al-Sharif Zaid ibn Shaker.

Earlier Saturday evening, the King gave a dinner in honor of the Jordanian monarch and the accompanying delegation.

Relations discussed

Khaled meets Abdul Ghani

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — King Khaled and North Yemen Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani Sunday held talks here on bilateral relations, the Middle East and world developments.

The talks were attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan.

The audience with King Khaled followed a meeting, earlier in the day, with Prince Fahd, Prince Abdullah, Prince Sultan, the King's Special Adviser Dr. Rashad Pharaon, Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer, Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaitar,

Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil, and Saudi Ambassador to Sanaa Sheikh Trad Al-Harithi.

The Yemeni side included Dr. Hassan Mekki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister, Ali Lutf Al-Thor, minister of development and head of the central planning department, Ahmad Al-Samawi, the finance minister, and Hamoud Al-Jaei, the Yemeni ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

At noon, Prince Fahd gave a luncheon in honor of Abdul Ghani and the accompanying delegation who arrived here Saturday evening on a short visit.



HILLSIDE BRIEFING: Soviet troops leave their 57mm anti-aircraft gun unattended, to join in what appears to be a briefing by officers, on a hillside on the outskirts of Kabul recently.

cornerstone of that policy," U.S. ratification of SALT II, the limitation of strategic arms accord.

But, Wilson said, the ruling committee overruled him after hearing reports of the killing of "a considerable number of Soviet advisers" by Muslim rebels in Afghanistan and a Soviet general's warning the Soviet supplied Afghan army, hit by "many thousand defections" to the guerrillas, was unreliable.

Wilson added that the intervention and Brezhnev's defeat by his Politburo rivals signals a tougher Soviet foreign policy.

Meanwhile, the U.N. General Assembly adjourned its emergency special session on Afghanistan until Monday after hearing 26 speakers Saturday.

Some 20 more countries were listed to address the session before a vote on a draft



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Conference discusses meteorological center

By Munir Muhammad Ali

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 — Delegates to a conference of Gulf states that will sign a regional meteorological agreement here Sunday discussed the establishment of a meteorological center in the Kingdom.

The center, to be built in Saudi Arabia, will issue warnings, forecasts, advice and other information required for shipping, including ship routing, fishing development and amenities, including oil exploration and drilling.

The conference, at the Sheraton Hotel, was opened Saturday by the deputy governor of Mecca, Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen.

The agreement they are to sign will set up a program to plan and establish services for marine activities in the region and build a data bank for collecting, and storing comprehensive environmental data in the region.

States that will sign the agreement will be helped in improving and extending their services and develop research and training. Under the program, the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment will also be helped to combat marine pollution.

Delegates from Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates discussed Sunday in their session identifying the geographical location of the region and the marine meteorological program.

The center will also organize special missions for expert advice in oil exploration operations, and provide information in fighting sea pollution in coordination with the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment.

The center will provide assistance for the telecommunication and processing facilities needed for information gathered under the program.

An interim board will be formed for two years until the program comes into operation. The board will work in close coordination with the World Meteorological Organization and other organizations.

The observing system of the program will comprise a basic regional surface and upper air observation system, as recommended by the WMO under the Global Observing System of the World Weather Watch Program. Special observation stations, on coasts, offshore, and on buoys, will be established.

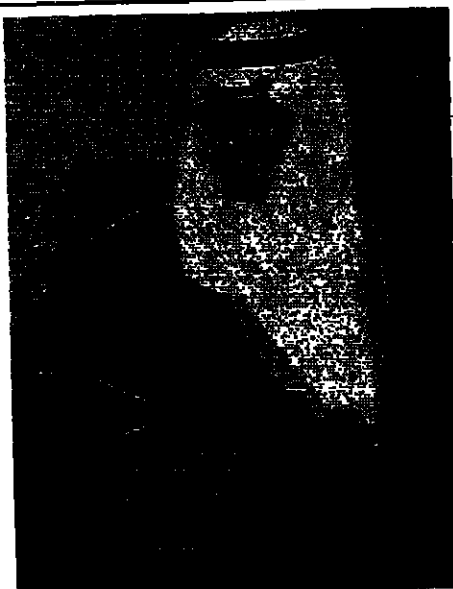
Mobile ship stations and remote sensing facilities, including aircraft, radar and satellites will also be employed.

Announcement Monday

King Faisal award panels meet

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — The selection committees for the King Faisal International Awards began their meetings here Saturday to study the papers nominated for the awards.

The committee for the Service to Islam prize consists of Prince Khaled Al-Faisal, president of the Board of Awards; Habib Chant, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC); Dr. Muhammad Abdul Rahman Baisar, rector of Al-Azhar University and Dr. Muhammad Al-Habib Bilkoja, mufti of Tunisia. The committee for the Islamic Studies prize comprises a number of representatives from Islamic universities and institutions.



Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen

Members of the third committee, for the Arab Literature prize, include representatives of the Kingdom's universities, in addition to Sheikh Hamad Al-Jasser, Dr. Shukri Faisal, chairman of Arabic Academy of Damascus and Dr. Jamil Said, a member of the Iraqi Literary Academy.

According to Dr. Ahmed Al-Dhabib, secretary general of the awards organization, the meetings will continue until Monday, when the names of the winners of the SR200,000 prizes will be announced.

Teach young people, Salman urges press

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman said Sunday that the Saudi Arabian press should above all concentrate on educating the country's young people along Islamic lines.

He was addressing a ceremony at the headquarters of *Al-Jazirah* newspaper to distribute prizes worth SR1.5 million to winners of a contest organized by the paper. Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani was also present.

Prince Salman explained that his interest in journalism dated back to his childhood, ever since he has become aware of the world. He said journalism was a great thing; "it is the mirror of the country and the rostrum of its people."

He urged the press to abide more by the moral values of Arab and Muslim society by staying away from personalities and observing the truth and public interest over and above anything else.

He said the press in the Kingdom was not commercial, and it should therefore stay away from sensationalism and avoid publishing any type of exciting news just to draw attention.

his speech to the Knesset. "Had he succeeded, no one would have said anything," the Prince said.

"But unfortunately," Prince Fahd added, "the ill-fate of the Sadat adventure was predictable from the beginning. In fact, when President Sadat announced his intention to go to Jerusalem, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that if the Egyptian leader was coming to renege the West Bank or Gaza, he had better not to come."

Prince Fahd said President Sadat's initiative will lead nowhere. "Even resolution 242: Israel now refuses to discuss it."

He added that the deadlock could be broken only if there is a unified Arab stance — an Arab consensus — East and West. The Arabs should first transcend their differences, or at least contain them so that coordination gradually materialize into an overall Arab agreement can be reached.

Had it not been for such disunity among the Arabs, it neither would have been possible not logical for Israel to score a victory over them. The Arabs number more than 120 million and have money and potential. Furthermore, the Palestinian cause now enjoys world support, the Prince stressed.

The Crown Prince also asserted that the United States has never told Saudi Arabia that a Palestinian state will not be set up, now or in future. He said he personally is convinced of the need to set up such a state and that the whole world, especially Europe, shares his conviction.

There can be no stability in the area without such a state and American intellectuals think the same way, Prince Fahd added.

Prince Fahd said that a new system of government will soon be introduced. Based on the Sharia, it will consist of 200 articles. He said a delay in publishing it was owing to the lack of resources and potential and sufficiently high educational attainments. But now that these are available the country will have a consultative council of 50, 60 or 70 men. They will be nominated at first "because we have to tread gradually."

He said that when the country tried municipal elections a few years ago the result was that only those who had plenty of money got elected.

Talking about government achievements, Prince Fahd said this is a vast country, it may be hard to grasp the extent of construction and development in it. There are tunnels that are 1,200 meters long and 30 meters wide and allow two way traffic to Mina in the Holy Places, he said in example.

"We want you to know what is happening here, to know the truth. Many people portray us as a state of princes and nothing else. The truth is that no prince can authorize the payment of anything by the state treasury or any other agency. But these rumors have been going around. We have a large family, 4,000 people or more, nearly a tribe by themselves, and every prince has done his best for his country."

The country now has six universities and

From page one

one and a half million schoolchildren and students. When Prince Fahd was Minister of Education in 1954 there were only 35,000 schoolchildren and two secondary schools. Those who had finished school were sent abroad for higher education.

"There are now scores of secondary schools and hundreds of primary schools and vocational training institutes. Last year 150 doctors graduated from our universities and this year the number will rise to 250. Those who want to study for their doctorates too can do so here. Six universities in a country like ours was not a simple thing to achieve."

"Our universities now insist on very high standards. So does our civil aviation. Our airline which has over 75 aircraft, is one of the largest in Asia and Africa. We have 350 Saudi Arabian civilian pilots, and the best aviation institute is right here in the Kingdom."

"I want to tell you something which you may not believe. We sometimes hire American pilots who have had basic training, and then train them here at the hands of Saudi Arabian instructors so that they may work with Saudia. A number of boys graduated this year from the Air Academy and we have 650 pilots. Some can fly the F-15, and you saw some of them during the recent display."

"In the next ten years we hope to achieve self-sufficiency in teachers. We learned a lesson when the Egyptians withdrew their teachers during the Yemen dispute with the late Abdul Nasser. As to university teachers, 90 per cent of them are Saudi Arabians. Only ten per cent are non-Saudis, and they are some of the best available in the United States, Britain, West Germany and other countries."

"We have 13,000 students in the United States specializing in technical subjects."

"In brief, we are trying to cut the distance in a race with time to make up for what we lost in the past. And you must always take into consideration that our country is the size of a continent. If you take a jet from Jizan in the south to Jout in the north it will take you two and a half hours, while the distance between London and Paris is only 50 minutes. This means that there are problems in building villages and towns and roads to connect them, services and infrastructure."

"Take other services. The government pays half the cost of foodstuffs, we have the Industrial Development Fund and the Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank which give interest-free loans. Even cows are brought here with state help. We have done a great deal, as you can see."

Prince Fahd added that government information policies have been "less than successful in projecting our image abroad."

On the Holy Haram incident, the Crown Prince said: "We had known for the last six or seven years that there was a group trying to make Islam the base to work on. They came to the mosque and tried to tell simple people that Islam had begun to weaken in Saudi Arabia and caution was necessary."

"You know that there is no lack of simple people and also that religious feeling in this country is much deeper than in any other country. Regrettably, we knew about this band for years as we also knew their method of operations, and I can tell you that they did not have any high standard of education or any level of organization, but they were all a group of limited mentality and thinking, possessed by religious sentiments. Some of them came from some other countries to give a spur to the matter, in a naive manner. I wish to tell you that in some areas we had earlier taken action against them, but some people had intervened for their release, out of good intentions. Those who intervened believed that perhaps they were something useful for the propagation of Islam. But they later realized that they had ill intentions against the Book of God and His Messenger, so they turned against them and declared their deviation."

"The novel thing that happened was that they used weapons. I should like to mention here that every house in the urban as well as rural areas of the Kingdom possesses arms, since it is ingrained in our nature. But they hid the weapons in their robes and took them inside the Haram; they paid SR40,000 to one of the men at the gate of the Holy Haram to help them take the arms and ammunition inside. This is surprising. But this incident does not have any depth or dimensions in our views."

"We might know something new in the future, but I cannot conceal our great bewilderment at their having resorted to arms. It may be understandable that they had a dream and were convinced that the expected Mahdi had appeared, and so they brought a man who was in prison a year before, declared before the Holy Kaaba that he was the Mahdi and asked the people to take the oath of allegiance before him. But the use of force was beyond understanding."

"The case is now over, since the so-called Mahdi was among those killed and the people now know that there was no Mahdi. They did,

(Continued on back page)

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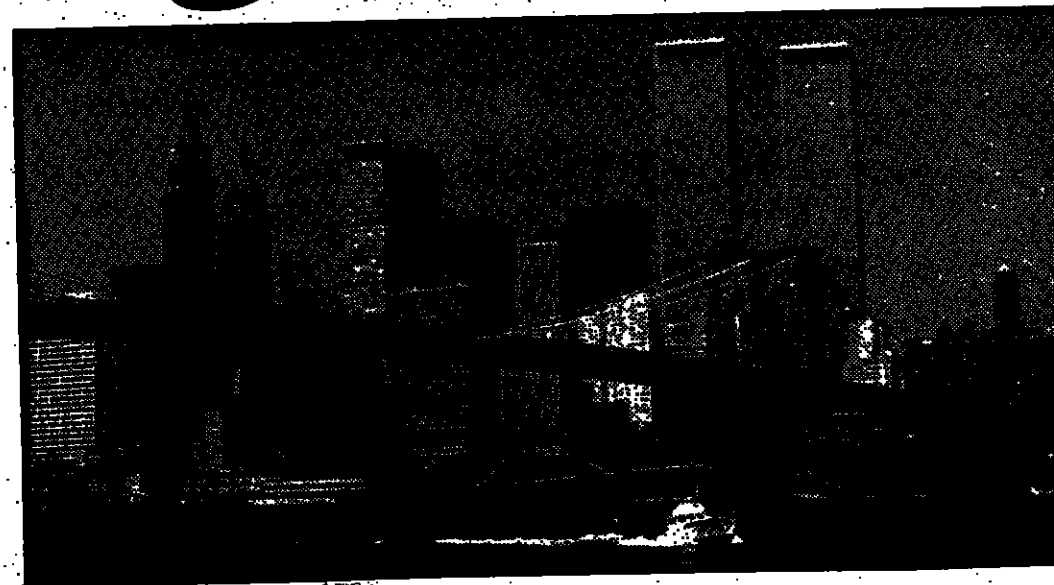
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Four army officers executed in Tehran

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — Four army officers convicted of taking part in a massacre of anti-Shah demonstrators in September 1978 were executed by firing squad here Saturday night, the official Pars news agency reported Sunday.

The massacre of protesters in east Tehran's Jaleh Square on Sept. 3, 1978, was one of the turning points of the Iranian revolution. It signaled the end of the ex-Shah's liberalization plans and the imposition of martial law. According to official figures released at the time, 126 people were killed on what became known as "black Friday" but the real death toll is widely believed to have run into thousands.

The four men were executed after a month-long trial of eight army officers at Tehran's Evin prison, extracts of which were broadcast on state television.

They were convicted on the Islamic charge of waging war on God, His Prophet and His people.

Two officers were given life prison sentences, one was sentenced to 15 years in jail and another to six years, Pars said.

The executions bring to 732 the number of people put to death by firing squad since the revolutionary regime took after the fall of the monarch last February.

Those executed were: Ali Akbar Mohi, former commander of 244 Tank Battalion and former head of armored vehicles units; Farhang Farani Farabi, former commander of 144 battalion of the Guards Division; Arab Ali Farzin Nia, former company commander in the former Rezapur Brigade; Hasan Golbadinezhad, a noncommissioned

Afro-Arab ministers' conference postponed

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — The first ministerial-level conference of African and Arab countries, due to open in Tripoli on Monday, has been postponed for several months, the Libyan news agency Jana has reported.

Several delegations had already arrived for the conference when the Arab League Council asked for a postponement until March to allow more time for consultations with the African side, Jana said in a despatch from Tripoli Saturday.

But a spokesman for the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which accepted the Arab request, said the conference could not reconvene before June at the earliest. A final date will be fixed later.

The idea of holding the conference was suggested at a meeting of the Afro-Arab Cooperation Committee in Kuwait in December 1978, with the aim of forging stronger ties between Africa and the Arab world.

officer in the Guards Division.

In a separate development, interior ministry officials told Reuters Sunday that voters in Iran's first presidential elections on Jan. 25 will be given a blank ballot paper to write in the candidate of their choice.

The decision to use blank papers was taken because 102 candidates are contesting the poll, the officials said.

It was not immediately clear who would be responsible for writing in candidates' name for illiterate Iranians.

On Saturday, Interior Minister Hashemi Rafsanjani said that 90 of the 103 candidates running in the elections have been denied the right to advertise on state-owned television and radio.

"The interior ministry has acted according to its legal duties and, having studied the candidates' credentials, declared that some of them do not meet the requirements," Rafsanjani was quoted as saying by the *Kayhan* newspaper.

The announcement came the day after students holding 50 American hostages inside the occupied U.S. embassy said most of the candidates were "absolutely unqualified and in some cases lunatics."

Hojjatoleslam Muhammad Mousavi Khomeini, revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini's liaison with the students, issued a separate statement late Friday charging that most of the candidates were not qualified to be president.

The only religious leader on the official candidates' list, Ayatollah Mohammad Sadegh Khalkhali, told the *Bamdad* newspaper he had withdrawn from the race and was backing Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani Sadr. Khalkhali said he was pulling out because Khomeini had barred religious men from holding the presidency.

Bani Sadr, the former foreign minister, is considered a leading candidate.

Under Iran's Islamic constitution, passed by an overwhelming majority in a nationwide referendum Dec. 2-3, the president is the chief executive office of the government. But supreme authority is vested in a religious leader.

Elsewhere, an Iranian air force F-4 Phantom jet crashed Saturday in southern Bushehr province and the pilot and co-pilot were killed.

Pars said the Phantom, from Bushehr sixth fighter base, was on a reconnaissance mission near the gulf port of Daylam.

Meanwhile, an earthquake shook the city of Qazvin, Iran, northwest of Tehran Sunday morning, according to a radio Tehran broadcast monitored in London.

The report described the earthquake as "relatively strong." It said there were no immediate reports of damage.



U.N. SESSION: Oleg Troyanovsky (upper left), Russian U.N. ambassador, looks on as the U.N. Security Council members vote last week to call the General Assembly into emergency session on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and to call for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Southwest Asian country.

W. German minister visits Somalia

MOGADISHU, Jan. 13 (R) — Dr. Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, West Germany minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived here Saturday on a three-day visit.

She told reporters at Mogadishu airport she would discuss bilateral relations and current world affairs.

Chairman of the West German parliament's economic committee, P. Stommel is

also in Somalia. The Somali news agency said Stommel will have discussions on economic and refugee matters with officials. He will also visit refugee camps.

There are an estimated 1.2 million refugees in Somalia. Officials say they have fled from ethnically Somali eastern Ethiopia because of harassment by Ethiopian and Cuban troops.

S. Yemen defense chief in Ethiopia

ADEN, Jan. 13 (R) — South Yemen's Defense Minister Ali Ahmad Nasser Antar left for Addis Ababa on an official visit Saturday following the recent signing of a friendship treaty between the two countries.

South Yemen concluded a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty with Ethiopia last October and has similar treaties with the Soviet Union and East Germany.

Mubarak confers with Kim Il-sung

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP) — President Kim Il-sung of North Korea met with Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak in Pyongyang Saturday, North Korea's Korean Central News Agency reported.

KCNA, in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo Sunday, did not say what they discussed in the

meeting which included North Korean Vice President Park Sung-uk and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

Mubarak arrived in the North Korean capital Thursday after a five-day visit to China. He met with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and other Chinese leaders.

Egypt parliamentary panel wants normalization linked to autonomy

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — An Egyptian parliamentary committee, concerned at the slow progress of Palestinian autonomy talks, has suggested that the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel be linked to the autonomy issue.

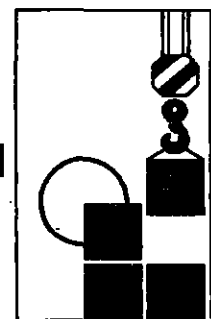
A report by the committee, broadcast by Cairo television Saturday night, expressed "strong concern over the slow progress" and said steps to normalize economic and cultural relations "should be the subject of deliberate study and be carried out within a framework of restoring just and comprehensive peace in the area."

The recommendation appeared to reflect growing Egyptian disappointment over the lack of progress in talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States on autonomy for Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Israel is prepared to allow only limited self-rule for Palestinians in the two regions.

Meanwhile, Israel's Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai arrived here Saturday on an undisclosed mission and was scheduled to hold talks with his Egyptian counterpart Ezzeddin Hilal.

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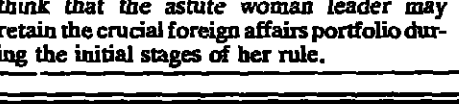
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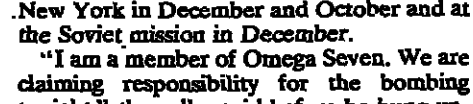
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VICTORY FOR BEGIN!

The first Egyptian ambassador to Israel is expected to take up his post some time next month, in accordance with the Camp David agreements. The exchange of ambassadors between the two countries will represent a victory for Menahem Begin, the Israeli prime minister. He has accomplished this without giving up anything in exchange. The substance of his intransigent position is still intact.

This is in marked contrast with Sadat's history of climb downs and reversal of positions. At almost every turn in the contacts, the Egyptian president started with a firm stand, only to reverse it as soon as the Israeli rejection is reiterated. His talks with Begin in Haifa provided a prime example. This has caused a great deal of confusion on the Egyptian side, both on the level of the political functionaries and the media. No sooner they took the presidential line on any issue, than it was abandoned, leaving them to cover their embarrassment as best they can.

In short, Israel has had its way — all the way. It will "normalize" relations with Egypt, which means that Egyptian isolation from the rest of the Arab world will be officially sealed, without giving anything in return. Even the autonomy promised to the Palestinians in Camp David, modest to the point of being threadbare though it might be, will go by the board — and mainly because of the Israeli rather than the Palestinian objections.

Beyond this, a competition between Egypt and Israel is currently underway: Israel has increased its demand for American weapons because Egypt has increased its demand. Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman was ready with a sweetener for Washington. He called upon the United States to maintain a constant military presence in the Middle East.

President Sadat has not been tardy in this respect also. He has already invited the United States to establish bases in the Sinai; thus canceling at a stroke the history of the British military presence in the Canal Zone, and the long struggle by the Egyptian people to expel it from their soil.



Afghanistan: Victim of the Great Game

By Anthony Hyman

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer is a journalist who traveled extensively in Afghanistan last year and is writing a book to be published shortly.)

Afghanistan has been central to imperial strategic considerations since the early nineteenth century. The vast territories in Central Asia won by the Russians, after their defeat in the Crimean War, brought their frontier close to the British Empire in India, separated only by the wild and mountainous land of Afghanistan.

The long rivalry between Russia and Britain over domination of Asia made Afghanistan an area of tension, and led to two costly invasions of Afghanistan by British Indian armies, both unsuccessful attempts to impose client-rulers as Amirs.

The rules of the Great Game — as Anglo-Russian rivalry in Asia became known — were popularized for the British public after 1890 by Rudyard Kipling, who brought out the romantic aspects of the struggle for power and influence in Central Asia.

In stories like "The Man Who Was" and "Kim," Kipling wrote of espionage and feats of bravery in the remote borderlands of Afghanistan and Tibet, in which Russian plots to subvert British rule in India were foiled in the nick of time by British and Indian secret agents.

Although the British viewed the Great Game as a defensive operation, Afghanistan saw it as an excuse for interference and aggression against their country. They were convinced that Afghanistan was the real object of Anglo-Russian rivalry, although many Europeans agreed with one visitor's assessment that the country was rich only in stones.

Afghan losses of land in the north to Russia were resented as much as the incorporation of Pathan borderlands in the south in British India, and at critical periods in this century Afghan rulers have tried to regain these lost lands.

With the breakdown of Russian administration after the Bolshevik Revolution, Afghan forces were active all over Central Asia, trying to retrieve and even expand Afghan power in the region. Similarly, with the independence of India in 1947, the successor-state of Pakistan was faced immediately with Afghan irredentism, as Kabul attempted to detach the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan from the new state and obtain access to the Indian Ocean at last.

The British need to make Afghanistan into a buffer-state would hardly be reconciled with the dignity of its rulers or its standing as an independent state. But the British had a strong lever, as Afghanistan was a poor and land-locked country almost entirely dependent for its trade and contacts with the outside world on access to the Indian subcontinent.

By the end of the last century, the British had succeeded in making the Amir a special and

superior category of Indian princes — by British control of Afghan foreign relations, the grant of a big annual subsidy, and the supply of arms — although the British had no direct power within the country.

The survival of Afghanistan's independence was due less to the strength or cunning of its rulers than to the difficult terrain and fighting abilities of the Pushtoon tribesmen. Grim experience in the Anglo-Afghan wars convinced British administrators of the wisdom of leaving the fierce tribesmen alone, as indeed the Amirs were forced to do for lack of resources to impose direct rule.

Just before the World War I, Britain and Russia came to an agreement over their Asian rivalries, recognizing the British sphere of interest there. But the war introduced a third European power into Afghanistan's affairs when Germany sent a military mission there as part of a scheme to foment disturbances in India.

Although the German mission achieved little at the time, the German presence expanded rapidly after the war. The rules of the Great Game were undeniably altered by Germany's intrusion into the preserve of Imperial Russia and Britain and by recovery of control over Central Asia by the Soviet government in the 1920s.

While British control of Afghan foreign affairs was ended after the Third Anglo-Afghan War in 1919, the isolationism of previous Afghan rulers was reversed by the reformist King Amanullah (1919-29), who imported German capital and expertise. He preferred to rely on a distant third power rather than on the two familiar and over-powerful neighbors.

German and French cultural influence expanded, too, with establishment of German and French high schools in Kabul.

The end of the World War II and the "Cold War" radically changed the situation, by bringing in the U.S. as a large-scale provider of development aid. But after 1950, Afghan relations with the Soviet Union became gradually more cordial and competition emerged between the two superpowers for influence.

American involvement in the vast and troubled Helmand Valley irrigation scheme after 1952 was the chief symbol of U.S. prestige, and both the U.S. and the Soviet Union took part in many development projects benefiting Afghanistan.

U.S. strategists did not consider nonaligned Afghanistan crucial to American interests in the region, preferring to concentrate their efforts on the

neighboring, pro-Western states which became members of the Baghdad Pact in 1954 and later of CENTO — Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. Soviet aid and loans soon outstripped those of the U.S. and Moscow replaced Britain as chief arms supplier.

Foreign trade also came to depend much more on the Soviet connection, after an alternative transit route was set up to the north, because of prolonged disputes with Pakistan. The direction of Afghan foreign trade changed markedly after construction of north-south roads in the 1960s, with the traditional exports to the West on mules, raisins and karakul skins being challenged by cotton, fruit and Soviet-exploited gas and oil reserves going to the Soviet bloc.

Although Kabul professed to follow a policy of neutrality, in the 1950s it was already associated with the anti-imperialist bloc of states, led by Soviet allies, while managing at the same time to have excellent relations with both China and India.

Thus the Great Game has been played in recent times in a prosaic fashion, with insidious penetration of a poor and undeveloped state by an immensely powerful neighbor and without serious competition from other powers. (OFNS)

Castro facing growing discontent

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

LONDON —

As the Cuban government celebrated the 21st anniversary of Fidel Castro's triumphant inauguration of his revolution, recently, the Cuban leader is facing massive new economic problems and worrying symptoms of domestic discontent.

In a move apparently aimed at securing firmer control of the nation, Castro Friday embarked on a widespread cabinet reshuffle and assumed personal control of key ministries.

In contrast to the rejoicing on 8 Jan. 1959, when Castro made his formal entry into Havana after the defeat of the Batista dictatorship, the Cuban capital was in a somber mood this year. The outlook for the Cuban housewife, though infinitely better in material terms than that of millions in the rest of Latin America, is one of continuing shortage and austerity and there are signs that a dissident movement along Eastern European lines is beginning to take shape.

Despite the government's best efforts to persuade Cubans to work harder and more efficiently, output is lagging and the world fuel crisis is also making itself felt.

Granma, the Cuban Communist Party daily, announced recently that the target for economic growth in 1979 had not been reached and the 1980 target was being slashed from 6 per cent to 3 per cent.

The government has launched a big new campaign to save fuel. The Cubans import almost all their oil from the Soviet Union and Cuba's lifeline consists of the procession of Soviet tankers which daily supply the island with crude. Though Moscow still sells Cuba oil cheaply, the Soviets have been putting up their prices and clearly suggesting that the Cubans should economize. For its part Cuba's economy is still overwhelmingly dependent on exports of sugar, and the world sugar price is depressed.

Humberto Perez, Castro's chief economic planner, last month confessed that Cuba should be dissatisfied with the way the economy was run and he hit out at "economic and financial indiscipline."

In a tacit admission that the public transport system was in a mess, Castro last month fired the transport minister. For years commuters have been complaining of the irregular bus service in the capital, and factory managers have appealed to the government to improve things so that workers can get to work more promptly. Critics of Castro's policies in Africa have alleged that the failure in public transport is due to the fact that too many drivers and mechanics have gone off to Angola and Ethiopia.

Bolder spirits are suggesting that it is Castro's Marxism-Leninism that is at fault. Spurred on by the presence in Cuba of increasing numbers of returning emigres and visitors from the U.S. and other Western countries, some Cubans are questioning the whole political basis of Cuban life.

These critics are not satisfied with the government's introduction four years ago of a national assembly and "poder popular" or popular power. The effective authority of the national assembly and local assemblies is limited and all major decisions are taken by Castro himself, his close advisers and the leading members of the Communist Party. The sending of troops to Africa has never, for instance, been the subject of serious public debate.

Now reports are filtering from Cuba of dissident groups with their own "samizdat" publications in private circulation. Raul Castro, the Cuban president's brother and defense chief, has recently complained publicly of disgruntled intellectuals criticizing Cuban strategies. There have been accounts, too, of walls being scrawled with anti-Castro messages.

Some of these activities may well have the covert encouragement of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the 24-year prison sentence passed recently on two U.S. missionaries caught leafletting Cuba from a light aircraft was a clear warning to the U.S. to keep out of Cuban domestic affairs. But the strength of official Cuban reaction to domestic critics indicates that much of the dissent is home-grown. If Castro does not stamp out the opposition he may well find a big political problem on his hands. A generation has grown up in Cuba which never knew the bad old days of the dictator Batista and is judging the present Cuban system on its merits. (OFNS)

saudi press review

Newspapers Sunday led with the arrival of Jordan's King Hussein in Riyadh and his meetings with King Khaled, saying that bilateral talks covered the latest events in the Arab and international spheres. *Al Riyadh*, meanwhile, led with Crown Prince Fahd's statement that "we shall never allow any military base or facilities to any country."

The arrival of North Yemeni Premier Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani with a message for King Khaled from President Ali Abdullah Saleh figured prominently on the front pages of newspapers. The reported approval of 14 Islamic states for an emergency session of Islamic Foreign Ministers to discuss the situation in Afghanistan also formed a front-page story.

Newspapers generally dealt with various meetings taking place in Riyadh and said the Kingdom

had become a meeting point for joint Arab work and thus had gained a unique position among Arab and Islamic states. *Al Jazirah* referred to the current meetings between King Khaled and King Hussein and said that the frequent meetings give a strong spur to Arab and Islamic solidarity. Saudi Arabia, as a pioneering state in supporting the Arab confrontation states, continues to bear its responsibilities by active participation in every respect, it said.

The meetings of the two monarchs give hope and optimism that solidarity, mutual understanding, coordination and cooperation will prevail throughout the Arab world, said the paper. The meeting is expected to provide strong support for an Islamic action to help to Muslim people of Afghanistan overcome their present ordeal, it said.

In an editorial, *Al-Bilad* said that Saudi Arabia and Jordan provide a strong strategy to confront the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It added that the Saudi-Jordanian summit is an opportunity for joint action to map out a unified Arab strategy to help restore legitimate Arab rights as well as the sacred places now occupied by Israel.

The paper reaffirmed that the two countries refused to accept any attempt that imposed solutions through diverse stances. The Arab summits of Baghdad and Tunis placed particular emphasis on this point, it said.

Okaz also highlighted the significance of the Saudi-Jordanian talks at a time when the region is confronted with challenges aimed at diverting attention from basic objectives. The paper expressed the conviction that Jordan was

fully aware of the importance of continuous meetings and consultations, and reiterated that ideological harmony between the leaders of the two countries would give added support to the Arab move to confront Zionist plots.

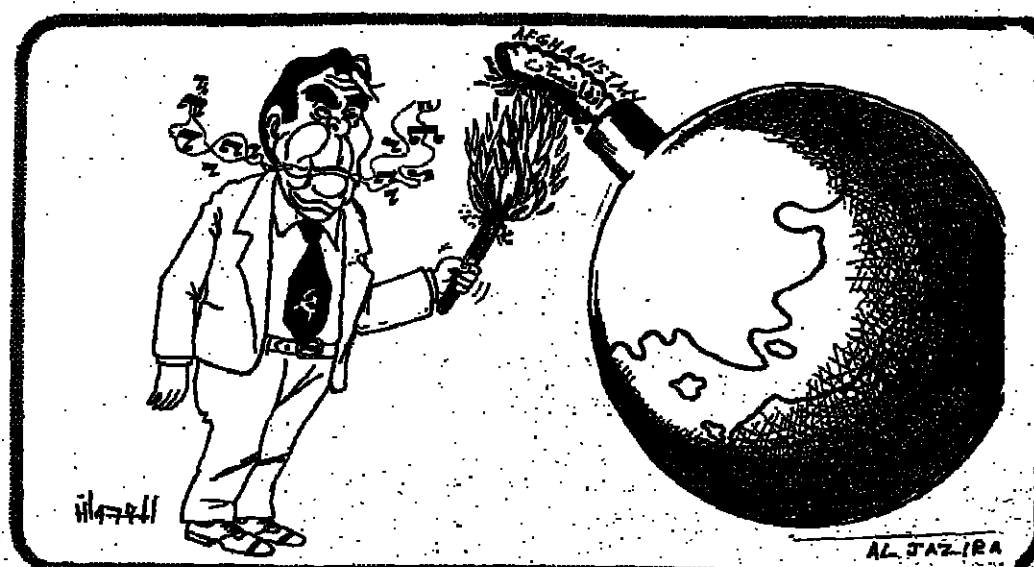
Under all circumstances, it said, the Kingdom would continue to provide a meeting ground for joint Arab actions.

Al Nadwa devoted its editorial to the need for Arab meetings and coordination of stances, and said that this was an absolute necessity in view of the long struggle with the Zionist enemy, the military occupation of Afghanistan and the dangers that it brought to other Arab and Islamic states.

The threat that Jordan faces from Israel and Saudi Arabia's position as an advanced front in Arab and Islamic efforts, coupled

with the Communist onslaught on Afghanistan called for a strong coordination between Saudi Arabia and Jordan, said the paper. The meeting between the two monarchs is part of a great responsibility the two countries bear in view of their importance in the region, it added.

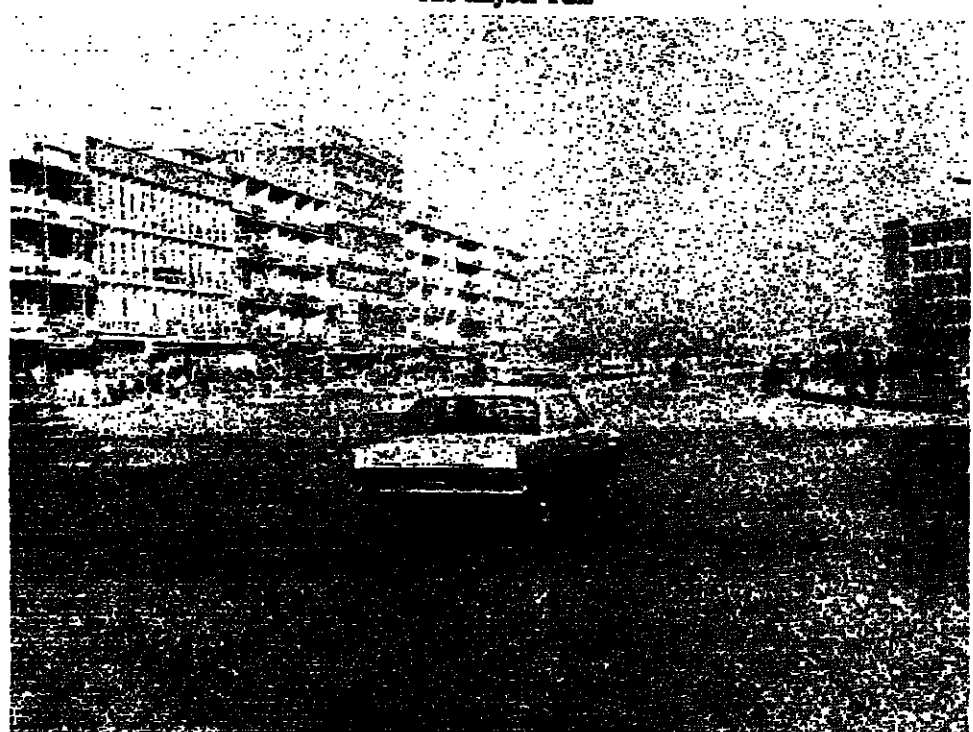
In a reference to Crown Prince Fahd's recent statement, *Al Riyadh* said that Saudi Arabia has always followed a specific policy and did not allow itself to become the target of international influence. Ever since this region assumed a strategic importance in the world, Saudi Arabia has been aware of different attempts at dividing Arab solidarity, the most recent reflected in the Camp David accords, the paper said. It emphasized that the country's friendship with the world must not bypass its national interests.



هكذا من الامل



The Khyber Pass



A street in Kabul

A visitor from the Berlin Philharmonic

By John Close

JEDDAH — Wolfgang Guttler, a double bassist with the Berlin Philharmonic, gave a concert at the Continental School here Wednesday night and is to play again on Jan. 17 in the same auditorium, after a concert at the Riyadh Intercontinental on Jan. 14.

It hasn't been an easy trip thus far. His 250-year-old double bass was shattered before he took the flight from Germany to Saudi Arabia and that after the airline refused to let him take it with him aboard the plane. His wife was able to send a second instrument in time for his tour of the Kingdom.

As are many of the musicians who come to Jeddah under the auspices of the Jeddah Concert Committee, Guttler is a friend of Mme. Caroline Haffner, who accompanies him at the piano. They won their Geneva International Competition prizes in the same year, 1973, and are happy to be playing together again, though neither imagined it would happen in Saudi Arabia.

Each of his programs here is different but, in general, Guttler will be playing Handel, Bach, Beethoven, Scott Joplin, Faure, Rumanian dances and jazz solos, as well as some Schubert. He will also include parodies on contemporary music, 19th century song and jazz. He has already entertained the children at the Continental School with these light-hearted spoofs.

Guttler studied at the Bucharest Conservatory and has performed at many summer music festivals in Europe. He plans to join the Santorini Festival at the end of July and hopes to play in Los Angeles and Canada later in the year. He has toured the United States with the Berlin Philharmonic, whose conductor is the famed Herbert von Karajan.

Guttler describes Karajan as a perfectionist and, therefore, a demanding conductor. The orchestra is given quite a free rein, he says, with Karajan allowing each musician to interpret the music as he sees fit, the conductor stepping in to keep them all on the right path. Guttler says, with a wry smile, that he is rather enjoying a break from such rigors.



Wolfgang Guttler

Community News

JEDDAH — Princess Hassa bint Khaled, honorary president of the Women's Welfare Society Al Faisaliyah, was the guest of honor at an evening function organized here Wednesday by the society. The program included a poem about Mecca by Dr. Mariamul Baghdad, a talk on wedding festivities of the Eastern Province, the Western Region and Lebanon, and songs by children. The function was organized to raise money for the families of the soldiers killed at Mecca's Great Mosque. Tickets were sold in advance and many disappointed ladies were turned away at the gate. There were several requests, Johara al Angari, secretary of the society, said, to repeat the colorful show in the near future. Food was provided free by Abul Jadayel. There were also donations in cash but the names of the donors were not announced.

Wolfgang Guttler, a double bass player in the Berlin Philharmonic, arrived in Jeddah Tuesday night without his 250-year-old instrument which was ruined during his travels: quite a heavy blow for any musician. Accompanied by Mme. Caroline Haffner at the piano, he played classical, jazz and popular melodies at the Continental School on Wednesday evening. Herr Guttler is also to perform in Riyadh and again at the Continental School on Jan. 17.

Michael and Ann Weston of the British Embassy look not a bit tired despite farewell parties and last minute departure preparations. Mr. Weston will be attending one of the Defense College courses in London. The Westons are to leave Jeddah on the 16th.

Also leaving the Kingdom, is Pierre La France of the French Embassy who is returning to Paris. M. La France, a career diplomat leaves this week.

A short history of the Hindu Kush

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — The legendary Khyber Pass, some thirty-three miles long, is one of the most famous and picturesque passes on Earth. In the Safed Koh range of the towering Hindu Kush Mountains, it begins about eighteen kilometers from Peshawar in Pakistan and stretches up to the Pakistan-Afghan border. It is almost the only practical overland trade route between the two countries and the only way to reach Central Asia and beyond. Nine miles west of Peshawar lies Jamrud, the gateway to the Khyber.

For centuries, the Khyber Pass has been the path of caravans, bandits and invading armies. As the main invasion route to the Indian subcontinent the place echoes with the

legends of battle. It is rightly called the path of destiny.

The history and the geography of the tribal belt around the Khyber are interwoven. One can almost see Cyrus, Darius and Alexander skirting the mountain passes, waging war and subjugating the tribesmen. Later came Babur, with the blood of Genghis Khan flowing in his veins, to lay the foundation of the Moghul Empire.

The end of the eighteenth century witnessed Nadir Shah of Persia crossing the Khyber, occupying Peshawar and holding off all opposition. Many Afghan leaders including Ahmad Shah Durrani and Shah Zaman also followed the Khyber route. The British found it vitally important in the nineteenth century Afghan wars.

Since 1947, after Pakistan's independence, the Khyber Pass has seen relative peace and tranquility, except for skirmishes and tribal feuds between rival chieftains and the verbal lashes between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The area has experienced a boom in trade, not always legal. (In the town of Landikotal one can buy anything from refined sugar to arms and ammunition.) The Khyber has also been a favorite haunt of tourists clicking their cameras at the granite cliffs marked with the insignia of the British and British-Indian regiments which fought in the area.

For centuries, the Khyber Pass has been the path of caravans, bandits and invading armies. As the main invasion route to the Indian subcontinent, the place echoes with the legends of battle.

The relative peace has suddenly been shattered in the past few weeks with the arrival of the Russians. Frantic activity had, of course, started months ago with the continuous stream of Afghan refugees crossing into Pakistan to save their skins.

Unless the invasion is stopped, it seems the Khyber Pass will once again change history and reshape the region's map.

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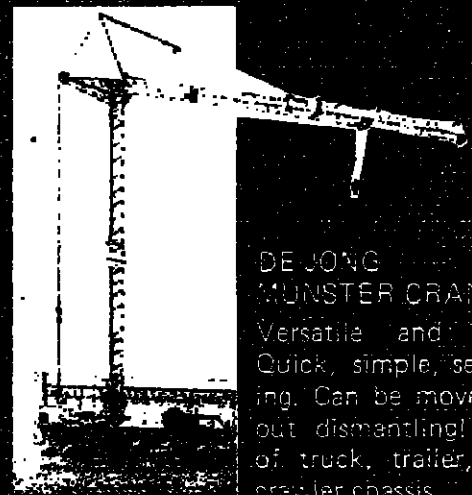
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'General agreement' reached

Grain ban supported

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP) — U.S. officials said they received "general agreement" Saturday night from major grain exporting countries that they will not undermine a partial U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union by stepping up their own shipments to the Russians.

Agriculture Department officials said the other exporting countries "strongly supported" President Jimmy Carter's halt in the shipment of 17 million tons of grain to the Soviets this year because of their military intervention in Afghanistan.

Dale Hathaway, undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, said Canada, Australia and the European Common Market countries promised after a day long meeting that they "would not directly or indirectly

replace the grain that would have been shipped to the Soviet Union prior to Carter's embargo."

Hathaway said that Argentina, although not giving as strong an assurance, agreed nevertheless that it would not "take trade advantages from the present international situation."

Agriculture Department sources said, however, that they believe the Argentine government will not increase its grain shipments to Russia.

Asked why Argentina appeared to have softened its position, Hathaway said, "I think they were very strongly persuaded by our case."

Argentina earlier had said it refused "to be bound by measures and reprisals decided upon without consultation with it, or reached in centers of decision far from our country."

Hathaway told reporters the day long meeting dealt only with grain shipments and not the shipment of meat and other commodities. There has been speculation that some Common Market countries might sell meat to the Soviets.

Present at Saturday's meeting were officials from Argentina, Canada, Australia and the European Economic Community, which represents France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg.

None of the countries at the meeting said they would curtail grain shipments to Russia which have already been planned, although Hathaway said some were reviewing their "contractual obligations."

He said the United States had only asked the countries to refrain from increasing shipments, an action which would blunt the U.S. embargo.

The Soviets, who want the grain to feed livestock to increase meat supplies, could make up the shortfall from the U.S. decision if other countries were willing to increase their own sales to Russia.

The Agriculture Department said the countries represented at Saturday's meeting are expected to have about 60 million metric tons available for export this fiscal year.

UAE calls for OPEC conference

ABU DHABI, Jan. 13 (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Petroleum Minister Mana Al Oteiba called Saturday for an extraordinary OPEC conference in March to discuss unification of oil prices, the official Emirates news agency WAM said.

He also welcomed the news this week that Kuwait was considering a cut in its crude oil production and said the UAE was also seriously considering a similar move, according to WAM.

Kuwait's daily production averages two million barrels and the UAE's 1.85 million barrels.

Two Kuwaiti newspapers, *Al Qabas* and *Al Watan* had quoted Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah Friday as saying he may order a 25 per cent cut in production to 1.5 million barrels a day from April.

Oteiba said "The UAE is seriously thinking of cutting crude oil output in the coming few months should there be a surplus on the world market."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.59	7.65	7.64
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	197.00	196.20
Swiss F (100)	213.00	214.00	213.80
French F (100)	83.00	84.20	83.80
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.00	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.30	103.25
Syrian Lira (100)		78.25	78.25
Egyptian Pound		4.56	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.40	12.40
Jordanian Dinar		11.53	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.25	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		80.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.55
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		70,250.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,200.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.42	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.87	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	178.00
Spanish Peso		52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	48.00
Singapore		—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

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SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE
13TH JANUARY, 1980
25TH SAFAR, 1400
AGENT CARGO

BERTH/VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
2 Sultan	Abuhal	Loading	31-12-79
4 Minden	Star	Reefers	8-1-80
5 Bora II	O.C.E.	General	11-1-80
6 Tucurina	O.C.E.	Reefers	10-1-80
7 Corinne	Red Sea	Crs/Steel/Gen.	12-1-80
8 Cape Ortgal	Gulf	barley	8-1-80
9 Wild Fleming	O.C.E.	Reefers	10-1-80
10 Flavia	Kanoo	Crs/Gen/Grain	8-1-80
11 Ibn Cutalbah	Kanoo	Crs/Plant/St.	10-1-80
14 Mount Olympus	Ansoo	Peat/Polst.	8-1-80
15 Al Hadi	BaAboud	Durra	10-1-80
18 Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	5-1-80
20 North Express	Red Sea	Reefers	11-1-80
21 Al Mona	O.Trade	Tiles/Gen/Sd/Tim.	11-1-80
23 Maridi	A.E.T.	Durra	11-1-80
24 Passat Universal	Star	Bananas	10-1-80
25 Lena Key	O.Trade	Sorghum/Timber	5-1-80
28 Nicosia	Red Sea	Reefers	3-1-80
38 Blue Sea	O.C.E.	Tiles	11-1-80
38 Maldiva Sea	O.Trade	General/Barley	10-1-80
41 Aegis Britannic	Alpha	Barley	4-1-80
42 Char Ching	Abdullah	Sus/Sd/General	8-1-80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS OF
25 / 2 / 1400 / 13 / 1 / 1980 — CHANGES

BERTHSHIP	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
5 Nedon	U.E.P.	Rice/Barley	13-1-80
9 City of Hull	Kanoo	General	12-1-80
10 Kora Relyat	Gulf	Loading Urea	6-1-80
15 Tai Shou	S.E.A.	Steel/Gen	7-1-80
17 Lunar Venture	G.M.S.	General	13-1-80
20 New Shina	Alireza	Cement in Bags	4-1-80
21 Jai Jade (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	1-1-80
22 Hual Orchid	Kanoo	Crs	12-1-80
23 Foss Dunkerque	I.A.C.C.	Ro/Ro/Conts	12-1-80
25 Hakozaki Maru	Alireza	Containers	12-1-80
33 Kimishige Maru	Kanoo	General/Conts	11-1-80
38 Primula (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	31-12-79

2. RECENT ARRIVALS

BERTHSHIP	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
City of Hull	Kanoo	General	12-1-80
Hual Orchid	Kanoo	Crs	13-1-80
Nedon	U.E.P.	Rice/Barley	13-1-80
Foss Dunkerque	I.A.C.C.	Ro/Ro/Conts	12-1-80
St. Konakov	Kanoo	Ro/Ro	12-1-80
Hakozaki Maru	Alireza	Containers	12-1-80
Karaka	Alireza	Bulk Cement	12-1-80
Lunar Venture	G.M.S.	General	13-1-80



PEDAL-POWER: Students at Kassel University in West Germany have designed a three-wheeled alternative to the automobile for use on short shopping trips and weekend rides in the country. When coasting downhill or braking, a supplementary electric motor charges the battery which supplies energy for lights.

Photographers develop film frugality as silver prices rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — Silver has become so valuable that the companies making photographic film save all the little bits they punch out of 35-millimeter and movie film so the film fits on the sprockets.

"They're much too valuable to throw away," Henry Kaska, a spokesman for Eastman Kodak says of the little punchouts.

There is no way around it: the price of silver, a key ingredient of both film and the paper on which pictures are printed, is soaring.

That is pushing up photography prices, and people in the industry are worried.

"People are going to be reluctant to buy a roll of film," predicts John Lauer, a vice president of Fotomat. "Instead of buying four or five rolls a year, they'll buy two or three."

A year ago, silver cost \$28 an ounce. This month the price touched \$40 before settling on \$30, so prices are rising for both film and paper.

Kodak's increases, ranging up to 75 per cent, take effect Jan. 26 for film and later for photographic paper. There is little doubt that other makers will follow Kodak, which dominates the industry and is the price pacesetter.

Amateur photographers can take heart in the fact that color film used to be higher than black-and-white, so the percentage price

increases are smaller. Per coil, the cost of color film is rising about 15 per cent.

A 12-exposure roll of Kodachrome II color print film, size 110, which cost \$1.76 will rise from the current \$1.86 to \$2.15. And the Kodak charge for developing and printing the pictures will climb from \$5.46 to \$5.70 on Feb. 26.

A roll of 35-millimeter Kodachrome slide film 20 exposures will have a suggested retail price of \$3.69, up from the current \$3.07 and from the \$2.90 price that prevailed in October. And on Feb. 26, the Kodak price for processing the film will rise from \$3.15 to \$3.40.

Instant film uses even less silver than regular color film. Prices of instant film rose just 10 per cent. Polaroid imposed a 6 per cent increase Jan. 1, blaming it on increased costs, not just silver.

"Photography has a unique value," says Fred Nakamura, executive vice president of Fuji Photo Film U.S.A., a Japanese company that has carved out a segment of the American market. "There is no substitute."

The photo industry has long since taken steps to recover every ounce of silver it can. Kodak says it recovers 20 million ounces a year but still has to buy 50 million more.

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Qatar oil production rises

DOHA, Jan. 13 (R) — Crude oil production in Qatar rose last month by about seven per cent to 16.9 million barrels from 15.8 million in November, the finance and petroleum ministry said Sunday.

Exports were up by about eight per cent to 16.2 million barrels from 15 million barrels the previous month.

Qatar has the lowest output of the 13 countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Qatar's Minister of Finance and Petroleum Sheikh Abdul-Aziz Khalifa Al Thani left for Vienna Sunday to attend a conference of finance ministers of OPEC. The conference on Wednesday will discuss matters concerning a special OPEC fund for developing countries and review financial and monetary cooperation among the OPEC nations.

Meanwhile, a British firm has won an \$11.6 million contract to build four gas treatment plants in Qatar's offshore Dukhan oilfield, the government said today.

The contract with firm, Black, Stralls and Bryson, of Richmond Surrey will be signed in Doha next week.

Each plant will be able to process a daily 50 million cubic feet of gas obtained from oil wells.

The work is expected to be completed in 20 months.

Lambsdorff visits UAE

DUBAI, Jan. 13 (AP) — West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff discussed Saturday economic matters and the repercussions of the Iran and Afghanistan events on the Persian Gulf states with UAE Vice President Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al-Maktoum.

Lambsdorff, who is visiting the area primarily to discuss oil matters, met earlier in the day with UAE Economy Minister Sultan bin Ahmed Al Mualah, who described the talks as very positive.

Mualah said he discussed with Lambsdorff a proposed agreement for the

promotion of financial investments between the UAE and West Germany, with a German suggestion that the two countries exchange tax exemptions on investments.

Lambsdorff also proposed that West Germany participate in UAE's economic development in the field of technical consultancy and petrochemicals.

The UAE ranks fourth as energy source for Germany after Libya, Saudi Arabia and Algeria, with crude oil exports reaching \$400 million in 1978, according to the official UAE news agency.

Pakistan gets OPEC loan

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 13 (AP) — Pakistan will receive a \$10 million loan from the special fund of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries for partial financing of a thermal power station, it was officially announced here Saturday.

The power station will be located at Pipri, southern Pakistan.

OPEC has already provided another \$5

million for the same project.

An agreement for the new loan will be signed at OPEC headquarters in Vienna on Monday. The loan will be for 20 years and carry no interest.

OPEC has provided a total of \$51 million in loans to Pakistan over the past three years.

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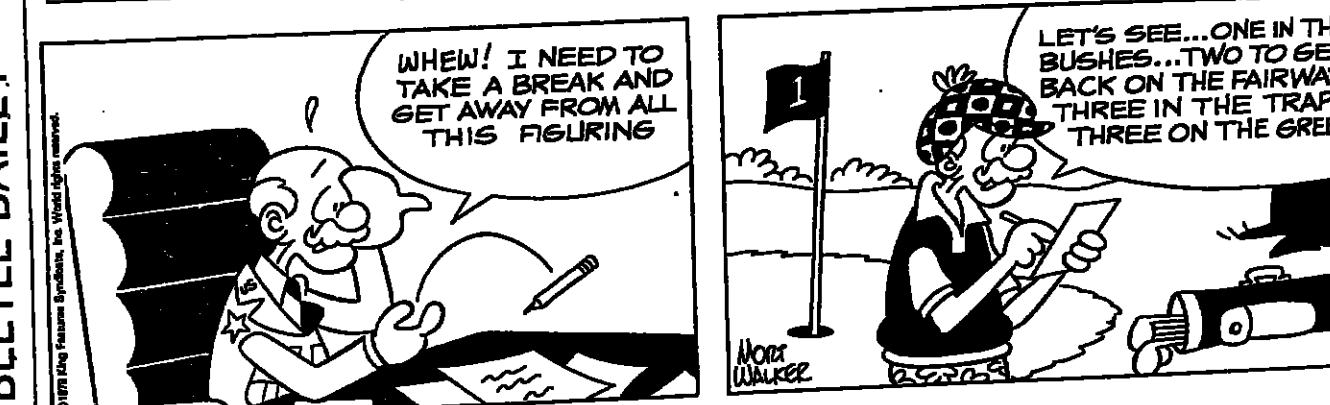
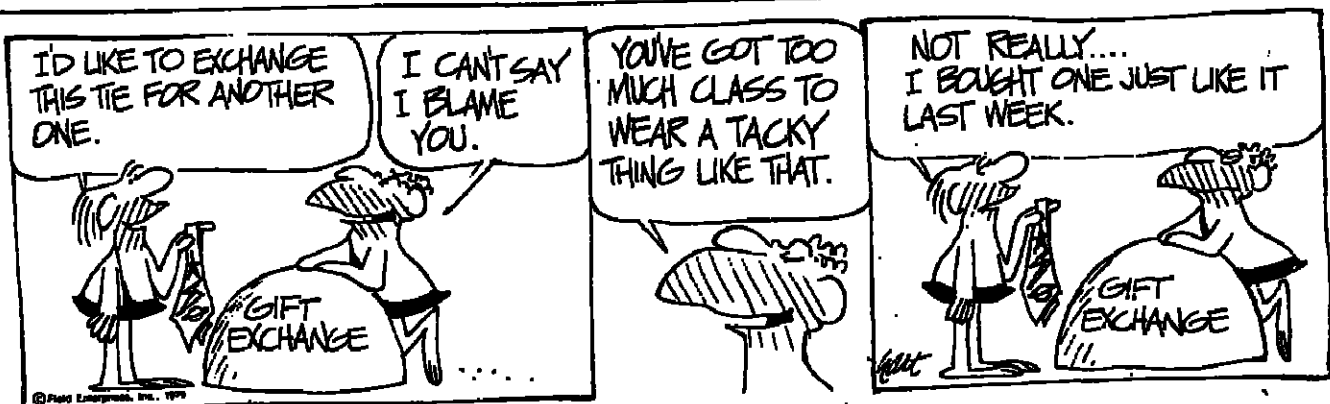
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS
- 1 Accumulation
 - 2 Brevet of
 - 3 Host
 - 4 Steadiness
 - 5 Gas
 - 6 Footing
 - 7 Yoko -
 - 8 Farmer's need
 - 9 Sub's weapon
 - 10 abstr.
 - 11 Style
 - 12 Furniture
 - 13 Be sorry
 - 14 Egg giver
 - 15 German club
 - 16 Deer
 - 17 Vegetable
 - 18 Most of the monologue
 - 19 Teacher
 - 20 Suffix
 - 21 For doctor
 - 22 Snappy comeback
 - 23 Wise about
 - 24 Invitation
 - 25 Enemy
 - 26 Garland
 - 27 Part of speech
 - 28 Quit the rat race
 - 29 Therefore
 - 30 " - of America" - Boston
- DOWN
- 1 My lord's horse
 - 2 "Spartacus" asking
 - 3 Ready a way
 - 4 Rago
 - 5 Flery crime
 - 6 Boundary
 - 7 Scraggle chamber
 - 8 Be predictable
 - 9 Description
 - 10 Looked unkindly
 - 11 Nail on the wall
 - 12 Shade of blue
 - 13 Pulse
 - 14 Imitation silk fabric
 - 15 Engendered
 - 16 Bogart film
 - 17 Poems
 - 18 Makeup item
 - 19 Morise
 - 20 Sitting
 - 21 Fresno's
 - 22 "Fools -"
 - 23 Final

Yesterday's Answer

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXH LONGFELLOW

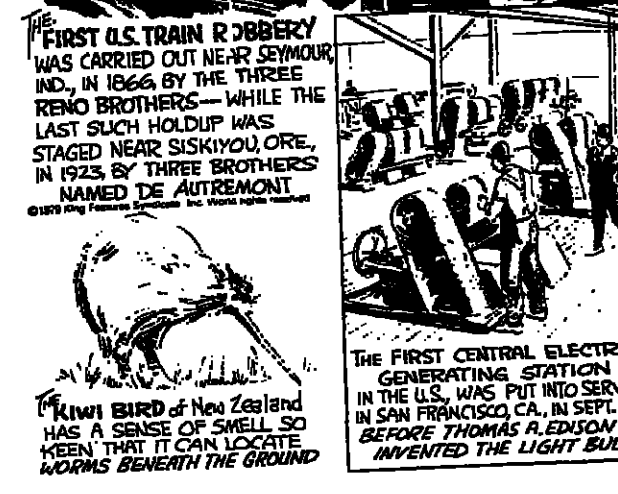
One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

G BGT LGW G CAZLJ JK MV
VBEXKPR, JK MV JCNWJVR.
JK MV XKDVR, JK MV CVDVCR.

CGXEL CGXRE VBCWET
Yesterday's Cryptquote: FROM US TO YOU: MAY LOVE AND PEACE BE YOURS THROUGH THE YEARS TO COME.

Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Eleven and Five Are Sixteen

West dealer. East-West vulnerable.

NORTH
A 7 4 2
Q 6
O 10 8 5
K 8 5 2

WEST
O 10 8 5
A 8 5
K 6 3
A J 6

EAST
O 10 9 7 4 3 2
Q 8 4
O 9 7 4

SOUTH
K Q J 9 6
O 1 3
Q 1 7 2
Q 10 3

The bidding:
West North East South
1 NT Pass 2 NT
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead - king of diamonds.

Point count is helpful not only during the bidding but also during the play. For example, take this case where declarer took advantage of the adverse bidding and wound up making two spades.

West started with the king of diamonds, East signaling with the eight, and continued with the ace and another diamond. East won with the queen and returned a heart. West took the return with the ace and led a heart back to South's king.

So, rather than follow a course of play that was doomed to fail, South chose a different method that was sure to succeed. After cashing the A-K-Q of trumps, he led the queen of clubs. West had to win with the ace; his position would have been hopeless had he ducked.

But, having taken his ace of clubs, West now had no safe exit card. He did the best he could when he returned a low club, but declarer let it run to his ten and so made the contract.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:42	7:06	12:36	3:43	6:01	7:31
Medina	5:51	7:12	12:38	3:41	5:58	7:28
Nejd	5:15	6:41	12:04	3:07	5:24	6:54

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street No. 1199
Safety Film	I'm no Fool Having Fun
Smoking Spot	The Play-Hard
5:54 Young Peoples Special	The Crime
6:23 Sanford and Son	No. 314
6:48 Oregon Trail	The Army Deserter
7:36 Man in a Suitcase	Who's Mad Now
8:24 Baretta	The Marker
9:10 Documentary	Airport - PT 3

PHARMACIES

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	Bah Mecca, Mousli Bldg.	691160
MECCA		42118
Al-Qafalah Pharmacy	Ajyad	
Al-Sabhi Drug Store	Al-Ghazzah	
Al-Ghazzah Drug Store		
RIYADH		
Al-Battarji National Ph.	King Faisal St.	
Al-Hadar Pharmacy	Prince Abdullah St., Malazz	
Cooperative Society D.S.	Manfouha Road	
TAIF		
Al-Aljain Drug Store	Behind King's Hospital	
Al-Hilal Pharmacy	King's St.	23973
DAMMAM		
Al-Razi Drug Store	King's St.	
AL-KHOBAR		
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2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Champions of Solidarity	
2:20 On Islam	9:10 Light Music
2:30 Melody Time	9:15 A Chat and a Song
	9:45 Pioneers of Knowledge
3:00 NEWS	10:00 A Viewpoint
3:10 Press Review	10:10 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Arabic Song	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
	10:30 Dreamland
3:30 A Selection of Music	11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook
3:40	11:10 Music
	11:15 In Concert
	11:45 A Rendezvous With Dreams
3:50 Closedown	12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America; Letter Cultural; Letter
Opinion: Analyses	11:00 Special English: News
8:30 Dateline	11:30 Music U.S. (Jazz)
News Summary	
Special English: News; Feature. The Making of a Nation	VOA WORLD REPORT
News Summary	
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	Midnight
News Roundup	
Reports: Actualities	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.
10:00 News Roundup	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.30 Sarah Ward	7.45 World Today
10.45 Something to Show	8.00 World News
	8.09 Books and Writers
11.00 World News	8.30 Take One
11.09 Reflections	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.15 Piano Style	9.00 World News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.09 News about Britain
12.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.09 British Press Review	9.30 Farming World
12.15 World Today	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt Evening Transmission	10.45 Ulster in Focus
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.00 World News
1.30 Discovery	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.00 World News
	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

FRANCES DRAKE
FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out with the stars, say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You're not in the mood for advice, yet you may need help with a project. Careless or hasty workmanship is a potential pitfall.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't take a loved one's feelings for granted. You could offensively upset somebody. Don't rush to do things your way.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Before making any domestic changes, consult others who would be affected. They may not pick up on your moods now.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) If you goof off early, you'll have some catching up to do. Neither action is recommended. Pace yourself for the day's activities.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) The grand manner may prove costly. Don't try to impress others with an extravagant display, that may in fact turn someone off.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) You're not in the mood for compromise and may push

through an idea despite others' feelings. Be considerate of family.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be sure to listen carefully. You could miss an important point in conversation. Avoid careless and thoughtless speech.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your enthusiasm for a social get-together could cause you to overindulge. Try a more moderate course. Opt for good times without overindulgence.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A business scheme could be impractical no matter how hard you try to convince yourself otherwise. Be less impressionable.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Don't express a viewpoint unless you know it inwardly to be true. You could ramble on without knowing all the pieces of the puzzle.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Be wary of friends with get-rich-quick schemes. Not all you hear now will be true. Others tend to exaggerate or misrepresent.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) A close ally could get careless or sloppy around the house. Don't neglect career interest in your efforts to please others.

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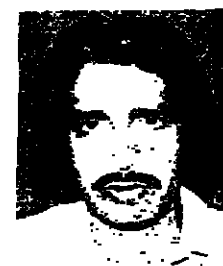
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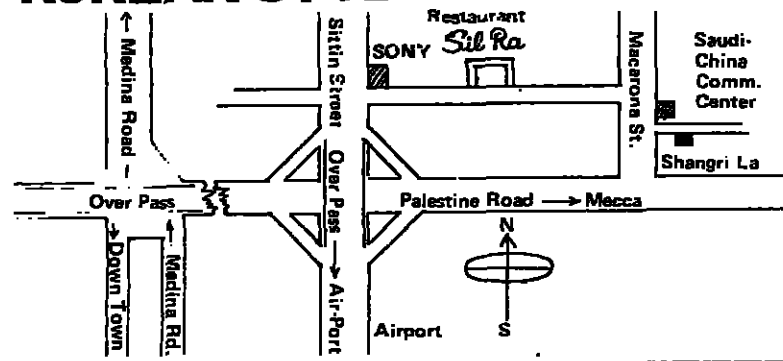
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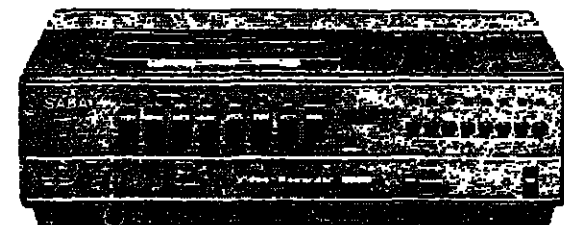
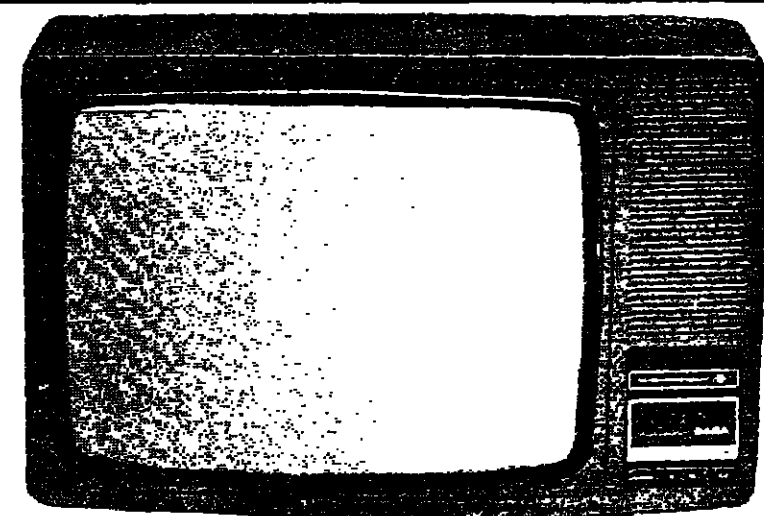
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Tight security marks Nkomo's return home

SALISBURY, Jan. 13 (AP) — Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo ended three years of self-imposed exile in Zambia Sunday and flew to Rhodesia amid threats on his life. "It's unfortunate we had to fight a war to bring about universal suffrage elections," the 62-year-old Nkomo said at a news conference.

Sixty young girls dressed in red, green and black, filed off Nkomo's Zambia Airways 737 and danced as the Patriotic Front co-leader appeared before the small crowd there to welcome him.

Patriotic Front commanders Lookout Masela and Rex Nkhomo greeted Nkomo at the airport.



Joshua Nkomo

U.S. encourages greater Japanese defense spending

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is expected to encourage Japan to spend more on defense over the next several years and to join other industrial democracies in moves to counter the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, officials said Sunday.

Brown arrived in Tokyo to brief Japanese leaders on his nine-day visit to China. His talks here were to deal also with U.S. concerns that Japan should build up its own military forces to meet growing Russian military muscle in the Pacific region.

The U.S. defense chief, the highest-ranking Carter administration official to come here since the Iranian hostage and Afghanistan invasion crises arose, was to meet on Monday with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and senior foreign ministry and defense officials.

Appearing in a taped U.S. television program (ABC Issues and Answers), Brown said China, like the United States, was prepared to help Pakistan protect itself against further military moves by the Soviets, who engineered a coup in the neighboring nation of Afghanistan two weeks ago and are now trying to quell Muslim rebel forces in that country.

"Certainly China will be assisting Pakistan in various ways. We ourselves are considering assistance economically and (in) military sales," Brown said. "We'll probably be doing it as a part of a consortium of industrial Western democratic nations."

Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, urged British Governor Lord Soames, to increase the 1,300-member five-nation Commonwealth Ceasefire Monitoring Force to avert further clashes between Rhodesian troops and guerrillas who have not yet given themselves up at 14 designated assembly points.

Some 20 guerrillas have been killed in such clashes since the ceasefire began 16 days ago.

The Zambia Airways 737 carrying the burly Nkomo from the Zambian capital of Lusaka was set by only a few dozen ZAPU supporters since thousands of others earlier had been asked by party officials to go straight to the nearby Highfield township for a rally later Sunday.

Two British plainclothes security officers escorted Nkomo off the plane and hundreds of heavily-armed police guarded the airport and the rally venue.

A group of anonymous South African businessmen offered a \$125,000 reward to anyone who succeeded in killing Nkomo after he boasted about one year ago that his men had fired missiles downing two civilian aircraft and killing 107 persons.

Ten of the 18 passengers who survived one crash were slain on the ground, allegedly by Nkomo's guerrillas.

His popularity remained strong with blacks, however, and tens of thousands of people brought by bus and train from all over the country camped out overnight in eight football fields in Highfield, eight miles west of here, to meet him.

Many more in the countryside reportedly were unable to get transport.

In Lusaka, Nkomo was seen off by hundreds of colorfully dressed Rhodesians.

"Our people want to see peace in Rhodesia. They have suffered since 1890 (British settlement)," he told them.

"For the next one and half months the people of Zimbabwe will stick together despite the unwarranted killings of our men by Rhodesian forces."

Nkomo promised to protest to the British government "about the murder of our men," but stressed that his first task in Rhodesia would be to convince the Zimbabweans that the war is over and that the killing of guerrillas should not raise emotions which will disrupt the vote for a new leadership.

Thousands of people are expected next Sunday to welcome Nkomo's chief rival, Zimbabwe African National Union President Robert Mugabe, who also signed the London accord. Independent reports from all around Rhodesia suggest Mugabe, with more than 15,000 of his 21,000 guerrillas being monitored in ceasefire camps, has more support.

In Salisbury, meanwhile, military headquarters said Saturday that 47 Mozambican soldiers inside Rhodesia had surrendered to government troops under the two-week-old ceasefire.

The presence of Mozambican troops fighting alongside Patriotic Front guerrillas had been widely reported in the closing stages of the seven-year bush war that formally ended with the ceasefire last Dec. 28.

A military communiqué said the Mozambicans gave themselves up in a tribal trust land in southeastern Rhodesia.

Military headquarters reported Friday that another 18 Mozambican soldiers had given themselves up to Rhodesian forces.



REFUGEE: A boy, one of thousands of refugees who have crossed into Pakistan after their country went under Soviet control, munches bread near Pir Pityee.

From Page One

Naif briefs

upon during the event but everything is back to normal now, he said.

The recent changes in military and police commands had nothing to do with the event but were merely routine transfers which had been decided upon before the attack, he said.

He said there was no evidence to indicate that any foreign power or organization had anything to do with the attack.

"The arms used by the renegades were common enough and available in plenty everywhere," Prince Naif said. "They may have been smuggled into the country. We often arrest arms smugglers who trade in them."

"Last year we arrested 500 smugglers, and confiscated 7,358 revolvers and 800,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,200 rifles, 150,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,100 shotguns and 130,000 rounds of ammunition, 400 small shotguns and 6,500 rounds of ammunition, 481 machine guns and 340,000 rounds of ammunition."

"Our frontier guards are alert but smuggling tactics can be improvised. In any case we hope to cooperate with the neighboring states to put an end to smuggling."

"But we are sure that no country or organization supplied the renegades with arms."

Referring to reports of demonstrations during the first 10 days of Muharram that were quickly terminated, he said,

"We found that these exaggerations were hostile to the Kingdom," he said.

With regard to the news coverage of the event here, he said that the information blackout was not intentional and was wrong. But he said this was the responsibility of the information media not of the Interior Minister, whose job was restricted to security operations.

Prince Naif said a total of 10 women and 13 children were arrested among the renegades and are being taken care of and re-educated. He said he would not permit women and children to be used in such a manner again and that there are good and responsible agencies for educating and guiding them.

He denied vigorously a rumor that the government had arrested every bearded man. "If we did this most Saudis would be in prison by now," he said.

While the renegades were in the mosque they proclaimed the Mahdi as he was recorded at the time, he said. Their leaflets opposed and denounced radio and television but there was no mention of oil in their writings, the Prince said.

He said he could not deny the special importance attached abroad to the event and admitted that the security reputation of the country may have given the event a special atmosphere.

"We live in an insecure age," he said. "We are part of this world but in spite of everything the security situation in the country is as it used to be and will remain so. We shall be firm and strike hard at those who seek subversion."

He said security forces tried to prevent bloodshed and appealed to the renegades to give up, assuring them of their safety. But the renegades insisted on fighting to the end. He said, "We used the womenfolk to appeal to them to surrender and broadcast an appeal by the head of the Supreme Council of Justice Sheikh Abdullah bin Humaid, but all in vain," the Prince said.

There is a similar group in Kuwait, he said. "We have informed the Kuwaiti government about them and shall supply them with information in due course," he said.

Prince Naif said there were no reactions to the death sentences from any country whose nationals were executed. The crime was committed in Saudi Arabia, he said, and the punishment did not distinguish between nationals and aliens.

The death sentence was based on the legal ruling of the Ulema, he said.

There were many condemnations of the criminals, even by their relatives who disowned them, he said.

From page two

however, have books and pamphlets and it has been proved that these used to be published in Kuwait at the Al-Talish press. But the Kuwaiti authorities had no knowledge of it until we confiscated a large quantity of them.

"As regards Juhaimeen, he was an extremely ordinary person unable to express himself properly in terms of language and ideas. He was not capable of writing books and speaking on the Holy Prophet's Traditions. He was exploited by other people, who perhaps have not been discovered. They might be in Kuwait or any other place. But among the arrested there were four Kuwaitis, and another one came from Kuwait at the time the armed gang entered the Haram. He had a letter from Kuwait with greetings on the appearance of the "Mahdi", while its senders regretted having been unable to come and declare their allegiance."

The Crown Prince added that this event was all the more repulsive than regrettable since it was so exploited in the United States and Europe on political grounds that it lost all logic and rationality. "They hate to see security, stability and development in this country; they do not want it to continue to give aid to the Arab states, mainly the people of Palestine. They want us to remain backward; and this is a known object of world Zionism and its followers," he said.

The incident had no political dimensions. The popular reaction and resentment of the crime came as a referendum of support. All, including some of those who had sympathized with the enemies of God out of good intentions and believing that they came to promote virtue and prevent vice, turned away from them upon seeing them using force and killing people. The crown prince compared the renegades to the Karmathians, who took the Black Stone from the Holy Kaaba and kept it in Hama for nearly 22 years. They had also committed the same crimes inside the Haram and claimed the appearance of the "Mahdi", he added.

Crown Prince Fahd said the Kingdom was proud of its stability and its great capability of enforcing peaceful rule, but what happened here may happen in any place, he added. Only yesterday, he said, "the great holocaust of California took place. There 900 people died, with some people killing themselves and others being killed by their leader."

The crown prince took examples from America and Europe of such incidents, despite their advancement. He said, "I feel more secure in Lebanon or in any other Arab or African country than when I am in Europe or America."

Prince Fahd also said the American military mission which visited the Kingdom recently discussed providing arms, and not establishing bases or building airfields for American forces.

"You can say on my behalf that the Kingdom will never accept the establishment of military bases for anybody, nor will it agree to giving any military facilities to anybody, American or otherwise," he said.

When Israeli threats to strike at some areas in the country and perhaps at the oil fields were raised, Prince Fahd said that Israel was "a tool which executes orders."

He said Saudi Arabia was quite happy with its relations with Iran, "unlike those during the days of the Shah."

"We are discussing, at high levels, unifying our ranks. We met with the head of the Iranian Pilgrimage mission, who conveyed to us a good message from Khomeini. Our foreign minister has received an invitation to visit Iran and will soon go there for talks with officials."

"All we want is the stability of the situation in Iran, which we view as a friendly and Islamic country," he said.

Prince Fahd said it is neither logical nor reasonable to ignore the presence of a superpower like the Soviet Union, or of the Socialist bloc. "We have of course to recognize the political realities of the age, regardless of our ideological attitude."

He said that the Kingdom has noticed some positive development in Soviet policy, as expressed through its media, "indicating that it may have begun to understand us. It is no longer so offensive and does not label us 'reactionaries' or 'lackeys of the imperialists.' On our part we have begun to deal with it, albeit indirectly, in a rational manner."

"It is possible to say," he added, "that there is a mutual response, and we are quite satisfied with the developments between us. Trade relations with the Soviet Union and the Socialist bloc are also generally good. I suppose that very soon we shall reach what is supposed to be."

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

A few years back I and a number of Arab journalists were invited to Indonesia on an occasion I no longer recall. But one incident at least remained vivid in my mind.

The itinerary, I remember, was quite taxing. And toward the end of the visit, we were invited to stop at what was advertised as a "typical" Indonesian village, to see how the common folk in the countryside live. We all liked the idea, since it afforded a much needed break from official receptions and conferences.

We all turned out informally dressed, some of our members even chose their *djellababs* and *thoubas* after the rigors of Western dress. The village, as is usual in such occasions, had been warned of our arrival, but only, it appeared as "visiting journalists." It was also, as we found out something of a model village, and not unused to visitors.

As we descended onto it, we were met by the Elder, who took us around on a tour of the amenities and the adjacent fields. The villagers started by ignoring us — as "model" villagers are apt to do. But soon, perhaps because of our dress and the way we talked among ourselves, a crowd began to gather behind us, all talking excitedly.

We noticed that our official escort were slightly put out: This was not part of the program. We started to worry, and asked if we had in any way given cause for offense, assuring elder and escort that this, if it had happened, was unintentional. In the meantime, the crowd had grown alarmingly, and its excitement was mounting.

Soon the escort was swept aside and we found ourselves face to face with the villagers: a most pleasant and moving surprise. The cause of the excitement was that they guessed we were Arabs, and would not rest until they made their feelings toward us clear. We were embraced, individually and collectively. Verses of the Koran were quoted to us to show that the Faith is well and truly kept, in their land so far away from its origin.

The escort were infected with the same spirit, and soon all official attitudes vanished, and we were all, journalists, villagers and Indonesian officials, one big, happy crowd. A feast was improvised in our honor; and, as at long last we prepared to leave, we were enjoined to remember them to their brother Muslims in our land.

I thought of these villagers the other day, when Adel Bishrawi, our man in Afghanistan came with a story: On a lonely mountain road there he had been stopped by two burly Afghans, who, across the barrier of language, made him clearly aware of their simple requirement: His money or his life. Our intrepid colleague could think of no way out except to say: "Muslims!" pointing proudly to his chest. "Muslims!" the two guests repeated derisively, pointing to his tie — thinking this clinched the matter.

"Muslim!" he repeated resolutely, and handed over his passport in proof. "Muslim!" they shouted delightedly, and smothered him in their brotherly embraces. They insisted on seeing him safely home — "So many bad people about," they kept saying. Too true, he kept thinking.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awwad

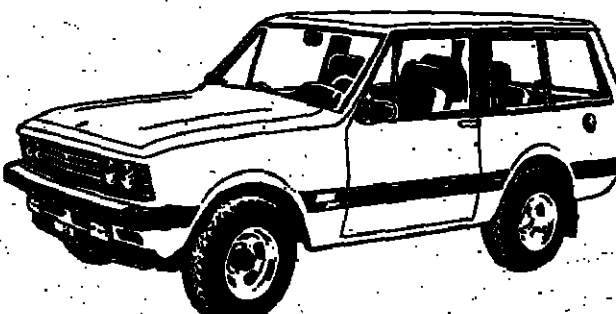
Italians refuse Russian vessel

GENOA, Jan. 12 (R) — A Soviet research ship has been refused permission to enter the port of Genoa for technical reasons, the Italian Foreign Ministry has said.

The captain of the 3,311-ton *Georgy Ushakov* was told of the order Friday.

The ministry did not specify the technical reasons for the ban.

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